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## G. family:

Angelina; onset October 8, 1913; age 2 years.

Rocco; onset October 11, 1913; age 6 years.

Lib. family: Julia; onset October 14, 1913; age 15 years.

## Las. family:

Rocco; onset March 11, 1914; age 10 years.

Daniel; onset March 20, 1914; age 12 years.

Louis; onset March 20, 1914; age 8 years.

Theresa; onset March 20, 1914; age 4 years.

Mrs.; onset April 1, 1914; died; age 30 years.

The probable sequence<sup>1</sup> of infection is as follows. Mrs. C. and Julia C. were probably infected nursing Mike, who did not enter the hospital till late in the course of the disease, being sent to the hospital because of the development of a peri-renal abscess. As Mike did not enter the hospital till October 11, he was probably the source of infection for George as well, rather than the more recently ill mother and sister.

The members of the G. and Lib. family visited the C. family during the illness of Mike and may have easily been infected from this source, especially considering the cramped quarters the family occupied.

With the developing of pregnancy of Mrs. Las., the mother, Mrs. C., was called upon for help in the household work, and came in more frequent contact with the members of the Las family. Although Mrs. C. was discharged from the hospital only after three negative examinations of her feces, she was found to be a carrier when examined in May, 1914, and is still excreting typhoid bacilli at the present time, although remittently. A remission of nearly six months has occurred while under our observation.

Discharge negative examinations are a safeguard only in so far as they prevent the return of convalescents to their homes while still excreting typhoid bacilli in appreciable numbers. The history of the above carrier indicates the value of a prolonged period of observation of those convalescents who are engaged in occupations where they handle foodstuffs. According to the present department procedure, such persons are now kept under observation and reexamined over a period of six months.

## MALARIA IN ARKANSAS.

### PREVALENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION—1915 AND 1916.

The study of the prevalence and geographic distribution of malarial fevers in the State of Arkansas, through the circularization of the practicing physicians, was begun in 1913. Previous reports on this subject were published in the Public Health Reports of January 2, 1914, and May 28, 1915, and issued as reprints Nos. 160 and 277.

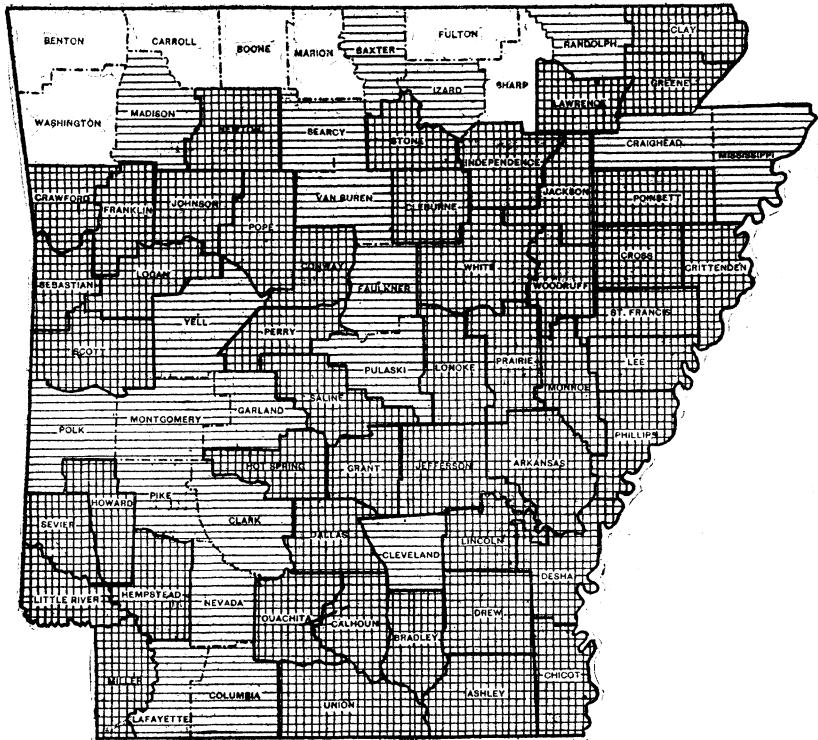
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<sup>1</sup> Based on statements of family.

During 1915 and 1916 the physicians were circularized every three months, reply postal cards being used for the purpose.

Of the cards sent to the physicians about 14 per cent were returned. The number of cards sent out, the number of schedules returned, and the number of counties represented at each circularization are shown in Table 1.

It is to be borne in mind that the number of cases reported by the physicians does not show the number of cases that actually occurred, for an average of only a little more than 14 per cent of the physicians



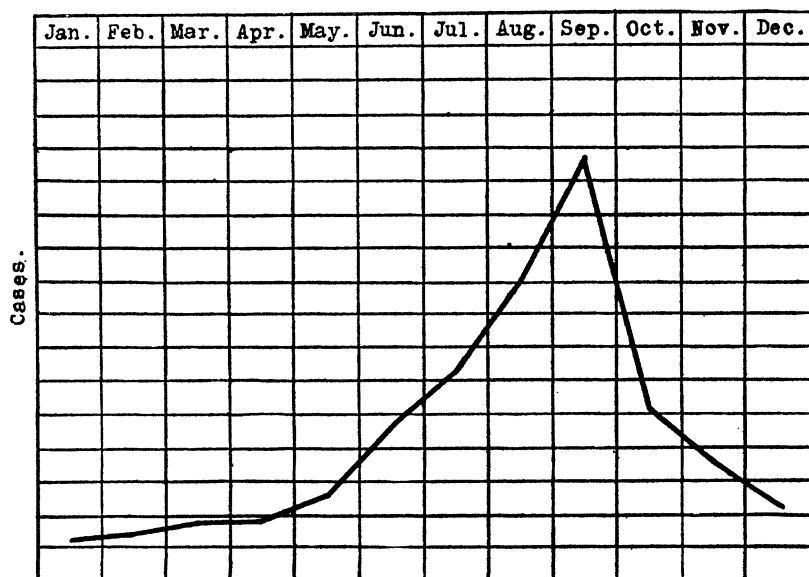
Relative prevalence of malaria in Arkansas, by counties in proportion to the population, as indicated by the number of cases reported.

returned the schedules. While there must have been many more cases of malaria in the State, the reports of the physicians on which this study is based are sufficient to show whether malaria was present or absent in the several counties, and reasonably accurately the relative intensity of the infection in the counties.

The cases reported throughout the State by months are shown in Table 2. The relative numbers of cases reported by months are shown in the chart.

The number of cases reported from the several counties of the State are given by race and year in Table 3.

The map on page 101 shows the relative prevalence of the disease in the several counties of the State, the heavier shaded counties being those in which the infection was heaviest, the unshaded counties those in which the infection was lightest, as indicated by the numbers of cases reported. The relative intensity of infection was determined



Relative prevalence of malaria in Arkansas, by months, as indicated by the number of cases reported.

by ascertaining the number of cases reported in each county during the two years—1915 and 1916—per 1,000 population. The population used was that of the 1910 census, it being impracticable to use current estimates for the purpose.

Table 4 shows that hemoglobinuric fever was reported in 17 counties.

TABLE 1.—Results of circularization of practicing physicians.

Period.	Inquiry cards sent to physicians.	Replies received.	Percentage of replies.	Counties represented in replies.	Counties not heard from.	Cases of malaria reported.
1915.						
January to March.....	6,900	1,248	18.09	74	1	2,359
April to June.....	2,300	326	14.17	73	2	4,319
July to September.....	2,300	348	15.13	73	2	18,950
October to December.....	2,300	282	12.17	70	5	6,334
1916.						
January to March.....	2,300	284	12.35	70	5	2,167
April to June.....	2,300	254	11.04	69	6	4,844
July to September.....	2,300	267	11.61	69	6	9,095
October to December.....	2,300	237	10.30	70	5	4,409

TABLE 2.—Cases of malaria reported by months.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1915.....	586	831	942	942	1,177	2,200	3,753	5,900	9,297	3,090	1,990	1,254
1916.....	634	641	892	927	1,400	2,517	2,582	3,119	3,394	2,003	1,464	942

TABLE 3.—Cases reported by counties, by years, and by color.

County.	Calendar year 1915.			Calendar year 1916.		
	White.	Colored.	Combined.	White.	Colored.	Combined.
Arkansas.....	263	59	322	286	112	398
Ashley.....	378	230	608	65	113	178
Baxter.....	100	2	102	54	.....	54
Benton.....	48	.....	48	228	.....	228
Boone.....	100	.....	100	10	.....	10
Bradley.....	435	129	564	471	152	623
Calhoun.....	105	60	165	56	29	85
Carroll.....	37	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
Chicot.....	158	381	539	19	192	211
Clark.....	89	43	132	64	41	105
Clay.....	894	.....	894	501	.....	501
Cleburne.....	326	.....	326	189	.....	189
Cleveland.....	172	21	193	25	20	45
Columbia.....	61	28	89	34	11	45
Conway.....	940	103	1,043	116	14	130
Craighead.....	195	10	205	141	4	145
Crawford.....	1,018	198	1,216	523	94	617
Crittenden.....	70	238	308	70	460	539
Cross.....	187	20	207	169	24	193
Dallas.....	133	73	206	128	75	203
Desha.....	97	59	156	136	176	312
Drew.....	234	146	380	149	203	352
Faulkner.....	294	19	313	153	71	224
Franklin.....	287	3	290	244	7	251
Fulton.....	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Garland.....	235	6	241	212	8	220
Grant.....	407	82	489	292	146	378
Greene.....	355	.....	355	218	.....	218
Hempstead.....	629	473	1,102	214	55	269
Hot Spring.....	131	80	211	122	45	167
Howard.....	195	71	266	173	175	348
Independence.....	311	6	317	271	23	294
Izard.....	98	1	99	109	2	171
Jackson.....	252	189	441	253	203	461
Jefferson.....	223	223	446	213	697	910
Johnson.....	851	5	856	179	.....	179
Lafayette.....	108	99	207	45	57	102
Lawrence.....	543	20	563	336	84	420
Lec.....	194	719	913	65	153	218
Lincoln.....	323	182	505	125	579	704
Little River.....	642	667	1,309	76	76	152
Logan.....	470	8	478	279	15	294
Lonoke.....	301	120	421	261	61	322
Madison.....	165	5	170	57	.....	57
Marion.....	14	1	15	18	.....	18
Miller.....	283	27	310	398	89	487
Mississippi.....	226	134	360	98	88	186
Monroe.....	1,099	1,773	2,872	255	258	513
Montgomery.....	137	8	145	123	28	151
Nevada.....	35	12	47	146	51	197
Newton.....	290	.....	290	38	.....	38
Ouachita.....	428	392	820	222	145	367
Perry.....	1,096	216	1,312	285	59	344
Phillips.....	376	378	754	217	286	503
Pike.....	165	16	181	108	5	113
Poinsett.....	708	234	942	35	1	36
Polk.....	108	10	118	28	.....	28
Pope.....	523	52	575	116	5	121
Prairie.....	84	130	214	100	14	114
Pulaski.....	222	167	389	413	249	662
Randolph.....	122	1	123	165	73	238
St. Francis.....	130	182	312	403	175	578
Saline.....	275	90	365	567	92	659
Scott.....	355	.....	355	174	.....	174
Searcy.....	60	.....	60	113	101	214
Sebastian.....	629	112	741	502	151	653

TABLE 3.—*Cases reported by counties, by years, and by color—Continued.*

County.	Calendar year 1915.			Calendar year 1916.		
	White.	Colored.	Combined.	White.	Colored.	Combined.
Sevier.....	694	99	793	436	53	489
Sharp.....	52		52	10		10
Stone.....	74		74	280	28	308
Union.....	246	128	374	429	227	656
Van Buren.....	176		176	113		113
Washington.....	216		216	116	6	122
White.....	232	38	270	267	40	307
Woodruff.....	107	153	260	308	58	366
Yell.....	279	106	385	183	15	198
Total.....	22,725	9,237	31,962	14,032	6,483	20,515

TABLE 4.—*Hemoglobinuric fever reported, 1916.*

County.	Cases reported.			
	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Arkansas.....			1	
Columbia.....			2	2
Conway.....				1
Crawford.....			7	
Farmer.....	1			1
Johnson.....				
Lawrence.....	1			2
Lee.....				
Lono.....	4		1	
Mississippi.....	1			
Ouachita.....		1		
Perry.....			3	
Phillips.....	2		1	
Pope.....			2	
Pulaski.....			1	
Sevier.....			2	
Woodruff.....			2	5